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Dear Neal:

Let I forget, here is a new remark on the Handbook Sequence 708 (Related to the Gamma Function, Reference SE2 78: J. Ser. Les Calculs Formels des Series de Factorials, Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1939) is also $S_n(1)$, with $S_n(x) = \sum_0^n k! \binom{n}{k}^2 x^k$, the rook polynomial for squares. ICA p. 170 & 184. = R1, 170 + 184

$$S_n(x) = [1 + (2n-1)x] S_{n-1}(x) - (n-1)^2 x^2 S_{n-2}(x), n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$S_0(x) = 1, S_1(x) = 1+x, S_2(x) = 1+4x+2x^2.$$

Hence

$$S_n(1) = 2n S_{n-1}(1) - (n-1)^2 S_{n-2}(1)$$

Extend!
 New values

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$S_n(1)$	1	2	7	34	209	1546	13327	130922	1441729	17572114
		10								
			2346	62231						

Values for $n=8, 9, 10$ are not in Seq. 708.

Where are you?

P.S. I am sending separately ^{a reprint of} a paper by Riordan, 1970, which may have escaped your net, Note especially the tables on pp. 38 & 39.

Gen. Stirling II Numbers

$$S(n, k; l) = S(n-1, k; l) + k^l S(n-1, k-1; l)$$

$$S_n(x; l) = \sum S(n, k; l) x^k = x S_{n-1}(x; l) + (x^l)^n S_{n-1}(x; l)$$

Compts, Tables

Not in H $S_n(x; 2)$	$S_n(n; 2)$	1	2	7	37	264	2133	27913	272504					
$n \setminus n$	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2		1	5	21	85	341	1365	5461	21845	87381			
3	3			1	14	147	1408	13013	118482	1071799	9667936			
4	4				1	30	627	11440	81653	1424930	23870679			
5	5					1	55	2002	61490	1618903	41897505			
6	6						1	91	5276	2550320	10636723			
7	7							1	140	12136	843984			
8	8								1	204	25192			
9	9									1	285			
10	10										1			
Not in H $S_n(x; 3)$	$S_n(n; 3)$	1	2	11	111	1732	41153							
$n \setminus n$	n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	12		1	9	73	585	4681	37449	299593	2396745	19173961			
13	13			1	36	1045	28800	782281	2159036					
14	14				1	100	7445	505280	33120201					
15	15					1	225	35570	4951530					
16	16						1	441	130826					
17	17							1	784					
18	18								1	1296				
19	19									1	2025			
20	20										1			
21	21											1		
22	22												1	
23	23													1
24	24													
25	25													
26	26													

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Bell Stirling Transforms

$$S(c, r, b) = \sum_{i=1}^c S(c, i, b-i) S(i, r, b)$$

$$S(c, r, 1) = S(c, r) - \text{Stirling II}$$

H 1178		$B_n(2)$	1	3	12	60	358	2471	19302	167894	1606137	16733799					
$S(n, k, 2)$		k/n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1	$S(n, n, 2) = 1$	1	1	2	5	15	52	203	827	4140	21147	115975					
2	$S(n, n-1, 2) = 2 \binom{n}{2}$	2		1	6	32	175	1012	6230	40819	283944	2098424					
3	$S(n, n-2, 2) = 5 \binom{n}{3} + 12 \binom{n}{4}$	3			1	12	116	945	8692	70756	638423	5971350					
4	$S(n, n-3, 2) = B_n$	4				1	20	280	3465	40992	479976	5660615					
5		5					1	30	595	10010	156072	2350950					
6		6						1	42	1120	24570	487704					
7		7							1	56	1932	63550					
8		8								1	72	3120					
9		9									1	90					
10		10										1					
H 1455		$B_n(3)$	1	4	22	154	1304	12915	142115	1855570	26097835	402215465					
$S(n, k, 3)$			1	3	12	60	358	2471	19302	167894	1606137	16733799					
13	$S(n, n-1, 3) = B_n(2)$	2		1	9	75	660	6288	65051	728356	8792910	113805204					
14	$S(n, n-2, 3) = 1$	3			1	18	255	3465	47838	685580	10285488	162016200					
15	$S(n, n-3, 3) = 3 \binom{n}{2}$	4				1	30	675	12495	235193	4444188	85653900					
16		5					1	45	1365	35720	877853	21107625					
17		6						1	63	2562	86440	2703141					
18		7							1	84	4410	188370					
19		8								1	108	7110					
20		9									1	135					
21		10										1					

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